JAN 24 2002

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Dr. Rodney Akers, Ph.D
BASF CORP.
P.O. Box 13528
RTP, NC 27707

Dear Dr. AKERS:

Subject: Label Changes to incorporate EPA required changes
for 8 month response to the Pendimethlin RED
STEEL Herbicide
EPA Registration No.241-376
Your submission dated March 5,1998

The Labeling referred to above submitted in connection with the application under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable, provided that the following changes are made:

1. The Agency has recently revised its recommended First Aid statements for pesticide products. The Agency issued a PR Notice announcing the changes. We are encouraging registrants to begin using the new statements. The new statements were developed as part of the Consumer Labeling Initiative in close cooperation with poison control center personnel and other medical experts. While it is not mandatory that you revise your label at this time, you are strongly encouraged to substitute the revised statements (below) for those statements currently on the label at your next label printing:

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

1. Change PPE from Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and pants to Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and longpants for applicators and early entry PPE.
2. Add after equipment wastewater " or rinsate" under Environmental hazzards
3. Change storage to pesticide Storage in Storage and disposal section
4. Add " Policy and Criteria notice 2163.1 states that the Agency will not conduct a detailed review of liability disclaimers or purported buyer agreement to assume responsibility; The The approval labels with such statements should not be construed as a decision by the Agency , that the language is not misleading and the label language might eventually have to be changed.
5. Change Cyanamid to proper registrant name
6. Page14 Swath Adjustment; I'st sentence, change," Swath will be placed downward " to "downwind ".

Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely Yours,

James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

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STEEL® herbicide

FOR USE IN SOYBEANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Imazaquin:	2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-3-quinolinecarboxylic acid	1.9%
Imazethapyr:	(±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid	1.9%
Pendimethalin:	(N-1-ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine	25.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS *		70.8%
TOTAL		100.0%

STEEL contains 2.59 pounds of active ingredient per gallon (2.25 pounds ai pendimethalin, 0.17 pounds acid equivalent of imazaquin and 0.17 pounds acid equivalent of imazethapyr).

*Contains petroleum distillates.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
JAN 24 2002
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fundicide, and Rodentiside Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 241-376

U.S. Patent No. 4,798,619
EPA Reg. No. 241-376

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER!/¡PELIGRO!

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect, day or night, Area Code 973-683-3100.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor or get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Avoid alcohol.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

See Additional Precautionary Statements Inside.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
PARSIPPANY, NEW JERSEY 07054

Net Contents:

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER!/ ¡PELIGRO!

Corrosive: Causes irreversible eye damage and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. DO NOT get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for category E and F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over ~~short~~ long-sleeved shirt and ~~short~~ long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils or viton $\geq$ 14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls:
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [(40 CFR 170.240)(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations:
Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.or rinsate

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Observe all cautions and limitations in this leaflet and on the labels of products used in combination with STEEL. Always use in accordance with the more restrictive label restrictions and precautions. Do not use STEEL other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of STEEL not consistent with this label may result in injury to crops. Keep container closed to avoid spills and contamination.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Exception: if the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, nitrile rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, neoprene rubber $\geq$ 14 mils or viton $\geq$ 14 mils.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: DO NOT STORE BELOW 40°F. Store in original containers and keep closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR 2.5 GALLONS: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Consult federal, state or local authorities for approved alternative disposal procedures.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR BULK: Return empty container for reuse.

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DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of American Cyanamid Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

American Cyanamid Company shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

American Cyanamid Company warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above. **CYANAMID DOES NOT MAKE OR AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND AMERICAN CYANAMID'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF STEEL. In no case shall Cyanamid or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

USES WITH OTHER PRODUCTS (TANK-MIXES)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by American Cyanamid Company then American Cyanamid Company shall have no liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. If used in combination recommended by American Cyanamid Company, the liability of American Cyanamid Company shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the American Cyanamid Company product in such combination use, and in any event shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the American Cyanamid Company product.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For broad-spectrum control of grass and broadleaf weeds in soybeans, STEEL may be applied as a preplant incorporated or preemergence treatment.

After STEEL is applied, some susceptible weeds emerge, growth stops, and then the weeds either die or are not competitive with the crop.

A timely cultivation may aid in the control of certain weeds or improve general weed control when adequate moisture is not received after application. Cultivation should be shallow.

STEEL reaches the growing points of susceptible weeds either by direct contact in the soil, or by root uptake and rapid translocation to the growing points. Therefore, adequate soil moisture is important for optimum STEEL activity. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture and organic matter content. Sufficient water to moisten the soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. If adequate moisture is not received within 7 days after treatment, then a cultivation or postemergence herbicide application may be needed to improve weed control. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, STEEL will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil.

Occasionally, internode shortening of soybean plants may be observed with STEEL applications. This has no effect on soybean yields.

Naturally occurring biotypes* of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with either the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action or the mitotic inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g., Accent[3], Basis[3], Classic[3], Concert[3], Exceed[5], Permit[4], Pinnacle[3], etc.), the sulfonamides (e.g., Broadstrike[2], etc.) and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g. , Staple[3], etc.). Herbicides with the mitotic inhibiting mode of action include the other dinitroaniline herbicides such as PROWL®3.3 EC herbicide, TREFLAN[2], TRI-4®HF and Sonolan[2]. If naturally occurring biotypes are present in a field which are resistant to one of the herbicides in this premix and are not controlled by the other mode of action herbicide in this premix, STEEL should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

* A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

See your Cyanamid representative for additional information.

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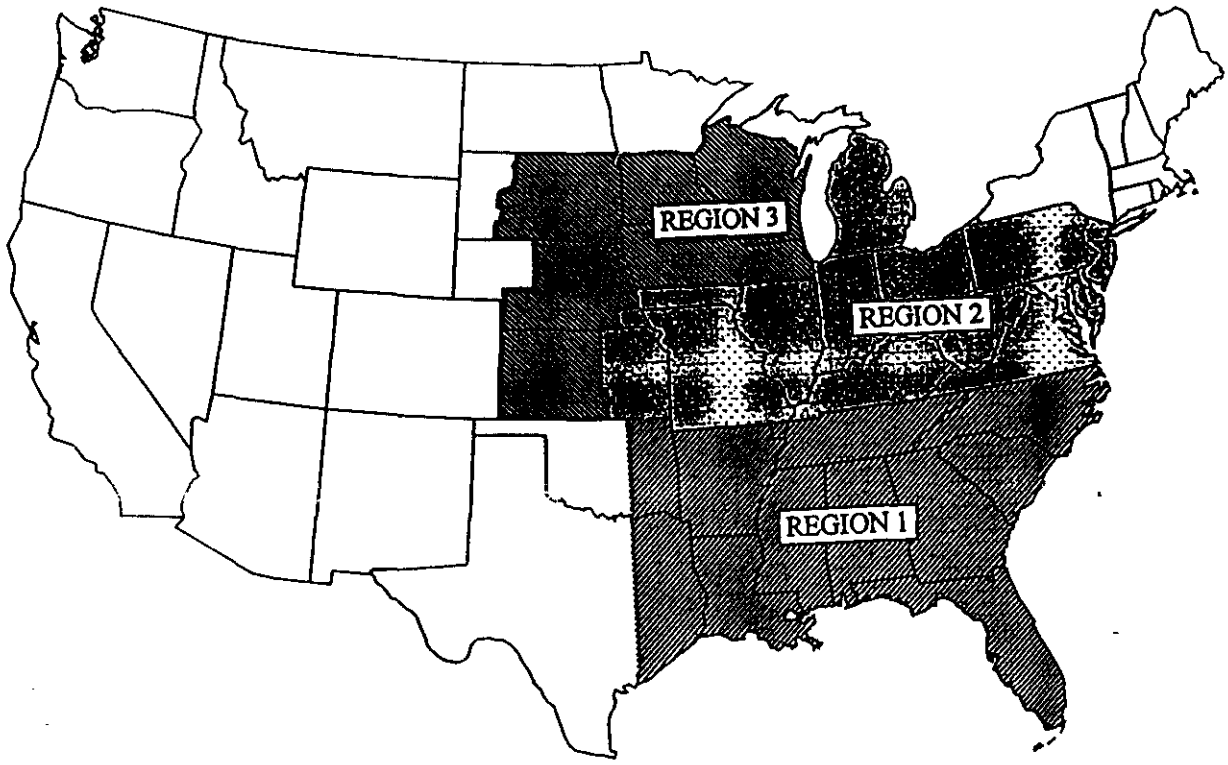
USE AREA



The use area for STEEL is defined by the following USE REGIONS and can be applied ONLY in the states or parts of states listed below:

Use Region 1 includes eastern Oklahoma (east of I-35), and eastern Texas (east of I-35 north of San Antonio, east of I-37 south of San Antonio) only.

Use Region 2 includes eastern Kansas (the counties of Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Elk, Ellsworth, Franklin, Geary, Greenwood, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Osage, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Republic, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabaunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte), southeastern Nebraska (the counties of Cass, Fillmore, Gage, Jefferson, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Saline, Seward, Thayer, York), Missouri, Illinois (south of S.R. 116 west of Peoria: south of U.S. 24 east of Peoria), Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. Iowa in the counties of Mills, Fremont, Montgomery, Page, Adams, Taylor, Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Wayne, Monroe, Appanoose, Wapello, Davis, Jefferson, Van Buren, Henry, Lee, and Des Moines.

Use Region 3 includes Nebraska (the counties of Adams, Antelope, Blaine, Boone, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Burt, Butler, Cedar, Chase, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Garfield, Gosper, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Holt, Howard, Kearney, Keith, Keya Paha, Knox, Lincoln, Loup, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Rock, Sarpy, Saunders, Sherman, Stanton, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler), South Dakota (the counties of Aurora, Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Brown, Brule,

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Buffalo, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Douglas, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jerauld, Jones, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, Lyman, Marshall, McCook, McPherson, Mellette, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Turner, Union, Walworth, Yankton), Kansas (counties other than those listed in Use Region 2), Illinois (north of S.R. 116 west of Peoria; north of U.S. 24 east of Peoria), Wisconsin, Iowa (counties other than those listed in Use Region 2), and Minnesota (south of S.R. 210).

Note: See the ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS section for recommendations applying to each USE REGION.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied as directed, STEEL will control or reduce competition from the weeds listed below.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	LEVEL OF CONTROL
Anoda, spurred	Control
Buffalobur	Control
Burcucumber	Control[1]
Carpetweed	Control
Cocklebur, common	Control
Galinsoga	Control
Jimsonweed	Control[2]
Kochia	Control[3]
Lambsquarters, common	Control
Mallow, Venice	Control
Marshelder	Control
Morningglory	
entireleaf	Suppression
ivyleaf	Suppression
pitted	Suppression
smallflower	Control
tall	Suppression
Mustard species	Control
Nightshade	
black	Control
Eastern black	Control
hairy	Control
Pigweed	
Palmer	Control
redroot	Control
smooth	Control
spiny	Control
waterhemp sp.	Control[4]
Poinsettia, wild	Control
Puncturevine	Control
Purslane, common	Control
Pusley, Florida	Control
Ragweed,	
common	Control
giant	Control[1]
Sage, barnyard	Suppression
Sida, prickly (teaweed)	Control[1]
Smartweed	
ladysthumb	Control
Pennsylvania	Control

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONT.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	LEVEL OF CONTROL
Spurge	
prostrate	Control
spotted	Control
Sunflower	Control[2]
Texasweed	Suppression
Velvetleaf	Control

GRASS WEEDS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	LEVEL OF CONTROL
Barnyardgrass	Control
Corn, volunteer	Suppression[5]
Crabgrass	
large	Control
smooth	Control
Crowfootgrass	Control
Cupgrass, woolly	Control[2]
Foxtail	
giant	Control
green	Control
yellow	Control
Goosegrass	Suppression
Johnsongrass	
seedling	Control
Millet, wild proso	Suppression
Panicum	
browntop	Control
fall	Control
Texas	Control
Sandbur, field	Control
Shattercane	Suppression[2]
Signalgrass, broadleaf	Control
Sorghum almum	Suppression
Witchgrass	Control

SEDGES

WEEDS CONTROLLED	LEVEL OF CONTROL
Nutsedge,	
yellow	Suppression

[1] Cultivation and/or a postemergence herbicide may be required for season-long control.

[2] To obtain consistent control or suppression of these weeds under a wide range of environmental conditions, a preplant incorporated application is required. See STEEL Plus Additional PROWL 3.3 EC herbicide section for directions regarding shattercane and woolly cupgrass.

[3] If kochia is resistant to ALS/AHAS inhibitors, then it will not be controlled by this or other products with the ALS/AHAS mode of action. A sequential program and/or a tankmix partner with another herbicide mode of action must be used to control ALS/AHAS-resistant kochia.

[4] If a heavy infestation of waterhemp sp. is anticipated, a tank mix of STEEL plus additional PROWL® 3.3 EC herbicide is required for control. For coarse textured soils add PROWL 3.3 EC at 0.4 pints/acre to the STEEL mix, for medium textured soils add PROWL 3.3 EC at 1 to 1.6 pints/acre to the STEEL mix, and for fine textured soils add PROWL 3.3 EC at 1.6 pints/acre to the STEEL mix. Refer to the PROWL 3.3 EC label for specific use rates, application methods and application timings based on soil texture and soil organic matter content. A postemergence application of a diphenylether herbicide may be needed to control waterhemp sp. escapes. Examples of diphenylether herbicides are STATUS[1], Blazer[1], Cobra[6], Flexstar[7], and Reflex[7]. Refer to individual product labels for specific uses and recommendations.

[5] A soil application of STEEL will suppress only those field corn hybrids which DO NOT possess tolerance or resistance to STEEL or other imidazolinone herbicides (e.g., PURSUIT® herbicide).

DIRECTIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL, MINIMUM, AND NO-TILL APPLICATIONS

USE RATE

STEEL: 3 pints/acre

Apply STEEL at a broadcast rate of 3 pints per acre either preplant incorporated or preemergence (including minimum and no-till systems). At this broadcast rate, one gallon of STEEL will treat 2.67 acres of soybeans.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

When water is used as the carrier, first fill the spray tank one-fourth to one-half full with clean water. While agitating, add the required amount of STEEL. Fill the remainder of the tank with clean water. An antifoaming agent may be added to the tank if needed. Maintain agitation while spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture.

When tank-mixing STEEL with recommended herbicides, add the other herbicides and adjuvants in the following order while agitating. Thoroughly mix each ingredient before adding the next ingredient.

1. Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water.
2. Add soluble packet products and thoroughly mix.
3. Add WP (wettable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flowable) or LF (liquid flowable) formulations.
4. Add aqueous solution products.
5. Add STEEL.
6. Add other EC (emulsifiable concentrate) products.
7. Add surfactant to the spray tank.
8. Add liquid fertilizer.
9. While agitating, fill the remainder of the tank with water.

When paraquat is included in a tank-mixture, add 8 ounces of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mixture as the last ingredient in the tank.

In areas with very hard water, a compatibility agent may be added to the tank to ensure uniform dispersion of the spray mixture.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for STEEL applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

By ground, uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre.

By air, uniformly apply with properly calibrated air equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

DO NOT apply when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph for ground applications, or greater than 5 mph for aerial applications, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include leafy vegetables, sugarbeets, and cotton.

Avoid overlaps when spraying.

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 to 40 gallons of water, or 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

DO NOT apply with ground equipment when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information presented below.

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INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY, and TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further
reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying STEEL in a manner other than recommended in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

APPLICATIONS WITH FERTILIZERS

APPLICATIONS IN LIQUID FERTILIZERS

STEEL can be applied with liquid fertilizers, alone or in combination with PROWL 3.3 EC. Follow all STEEL label recommendations regarding incorporation, timing of application, special instructions and precautions. For other STEEL tank mix partners, refer to the individual product labels for specific recommendations for using these products with liquid fertilizers. Apply treatments in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Maintain continuous agitation in the spray tank to prevent separation. To prevent clogging, use only flood nozzles with no nozzle screens.

All individual state regulations relating to fluid fertilizer mixing, registration, labeling and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the STEEL/liquid fertilizer mixture.

LIQUID FERTILIZER COMPATIBILITY DETERMINATIONS

If a liquid fertilizer and herbicide(s) mixture separates in the spray tank, clogged equipment and uneven application can result, which can cause poor weed control and crop injury. Always predetermine the compatibility of STEEL alone or with PROWL 3.3 EC in the specific liquid fertilizer to be used according to the following directions:

1. Add 1 pint of fertilizer to each of 2 one-quart jars.

2. Add 1/2 teaspoon of adjuvant to one jar.

3. (a) When using STEEL alone, add to each jar the correct amount of STEEL as specified in the table below.

   (b) When using STEEL plus PROWL 3.3 EC, first add the specified quantity of STEEL, then add the correct amount of PROWL 3.3 EC.

4. Close both jars and shake thoroughly for 10 seconds. Let them stand for 30 minutes and then observe the results. Look for signs of separation, an oily layer or globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates.

5. Determine compatibility:

   (a) If the mixture without adjuvant does not separate, use this mixture in your spray tank.

   (b) If the mixture with adjuvant does not separate, but the one without adjuvant separates, use the adjuvant mixture in your spray tank. Add the adjuvant to the liquid fertilizer as directed on the manufacturer's label.

   (c) If either mixture separates, but mixes readily with shaking, the mixture can be used providing good agitation is maintained in the spray tank.

   (d) If separation of the mixture occurs, and agitation and, or the addition of adjuvant/compatibility agent does not correct the problem, DO NOT use the herbicide(s) in that specific liquid fertilizer.

Teaspoons of Specified Herbicide to be Added to 1 Pint of Liquid Fertilizer Solution

Gallons of Liquid Fertilizer to be Applied per Acre	PROWL 3.3 EC	STEEL
20	1	2
30	2/3	1 1/2
40	1/2	1

APPLICATIONS WITH DRY BULK FERTILIZERS

STEEL may be impregnated on dry bulk fertilizers. When applied as directed, STEEL/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures provide weed control equal to that provided by the same rates of STEEL applied in water or liquid fertilizer.

Apply STEEL/dry bulk fertilizer mixtures only with ground equipment.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the STEEL/dry bulk fertilizer mixture.

A minimum of 200 pounds and a maximum of 450 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with the recommended amount of STEEL must be applied per acre.

DO NOT impregnate STEEL onto coated ammonium nitrate or limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Dry fertilizer blends containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate or limestone may be impregnated with STEEL. A minimum of 200 pounds of impregnated dry bulk fertilizer, excluding the weight of ammonium nitrate or limestone, must be applied per acre.

Apply STEEL at the rate of 3 pints per acre. Use the following table to determine the amount of STEEL to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer based on the rate of fertilizer which will be applied per acre.

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATION OF DRY BULK FERTILIZER WITH STEEL

(Pints of STEEL per Ton of Fertilizer)

STEEL Rate Per Acre	Fertilizer Rate lbs/acre	Pints of STEEL Per Ton of Fertilizer
3 Pints	200	30
	250	24
	300	20
	350	17
	400	15
	450	13 1/3

For those rates not listed in this table, calculate the pints of STEEL to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer using the following formula:

2000 / Pounds of dry fertilizer per acre	X	3 pints of STEEL per acre (recommended rate)	=	Pints of STEEL per ton of fertilizer

To impregnate STEEL on bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary-drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Spray nozzles must be placed to provide uniform coverage of STEEL onto the fertilizer during mixing.

If PROWL 3.3 EC is to be combined with the STEEL prior to impregnation, premix the PROWL 3.3 EC with an equal volume of water before adding it to the STEEL. DO NOT mix undiluted PROWL 3.3 EC with STEEL.

Apply the STEEL/dry bulk fertilizer mixture with an accurately calibrated dry fertilizer spreader. The STEEL/dry bulk fertilizer mixture must be spread uniformly on the soil surface. Uneven spreading can cause poor weed control and crop injury.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

STEEL may be applied in conventional, minimum, or no-till soybeans as a preplant incorporated or preemergence application up to 45 days (30 days in Use Region 1) before planting. Preemergence applications may be also applied during or after planting but before the crop emerges. DO NOT apply postemergence (or at cracking) to soybeans.

When weeds are present at time of application, see instructions for the addition of surfactant and fertilizer under section on Herbicide Combinations for Burndown in Conservation Tillage Systems.

Adequate soil moisture is required for activation of STEEL.

PREPLANT INCORPORATED APPLICATIONS

Apply STEEL before planting and incorporate uniformly into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil. STEEL may be applied immediately before planting or up to 45 days (30 days in Use Region 1) prior to planting. Incorporate within 7 days after application.

If soybeans are planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation using PTO-driven equipment or rolling cultivator.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS (including no-till and reduced tillage)

Apply STEEL up to 45 days (30 days in Use Region 1) before, during or after planting before the crop emerges. As with other herbicides applied preemergence, rainfall or irrigation is necessary to activate STEEL in the soil. If sufficient rainfall or irrigation to activate STEEL is not received within 7 days after application, a thorough shallow tillage, cultivation, or postemergence treatment (as appropriate to the tillage system) may be required for control of emerged weeds.

STEEL is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage production systems. For enhanced burndown of existing vegetation in no-till or reduced tillage systems, STEEL may be applied prior to, in tank mix with, or following the use of either 2,4-D, Touchdown, Roundup, Roundup Ultra, Gramoxone Extra, or 2,4-DB. Refer to the respective product labels for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions, and precautions. Plant soybeans at least one inch deep and adjust planters to ensure adequate seed coverage.

STEEL may be followed by herbicides registered for postemergence grass control in soybeans.

When used in combination with another herbicide, STEEL should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label. Always follow the more restrictive label limitations and precautions.

SURFACE APPLICATIONS MADE AFTER PLANTING:

STEEL may be surface applied prior to soybean planting both North and South of Highway I-80.

STEEL may be surface applied up to 2 days after soybean planting (before crop emergence) South of Interstate Highway I-80. With the exceptions of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, or as specified in other supplemental Cyanamid labeling, DO NOT APPLY STEEL AFTER SOYBEAN PLANTING North of Interstate Highway I-80. Do not apply STEEL preemergence in South Dakota.

FALL APPLICATIONS OF STEEL (SOUTH DAKOTA ONLY)

Late fall applications of STEEL may be made for control of weeds in no-till soybeans, rather than in the spring prior to planting soybeans. Apply STEEL after October 31, and prior to ground freeze-up in the winter. Fall and winter precipitation will activate the herbicide for control of most winter annual weeds and spring germinating weeds in no-till soybeans.

When planting no-till soybeans following small grain harvest, apply a burndown application of either Touchdown, Roundup, Roundup Ultra, or Gramoxone Extra to the small grain stubble within three weeks of harvest to control weeds present after harvest.

Application Rates
Apply STEEL at the rate of 3 pints/acre. If heavy grass pressure is expected, it is recommended to add PROWL 3.3 EC herbicide to the spray mixture at the rate of 1.25 pints/acre.

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS

For conservation tillage systems, STEEL may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, Touchdown, Roundup, Roundup Ultra, Gramoxone Extra, or 2,4-DB to kill existing vegetation.

In addition to those broadleaf herbcides specifically mentioned elsewhere in this label, STEEL may be followed by one or more of the following herbicides: STATUS, Basagran[1], Blazer, Cobra, Flexstar, Galaxy[1], Reflex, Storm[1], Roundup, or Roundup Ultra. **DO NOT** apply Roundup or glyphosate-containing products postemergence to soybeans that are not glyphosate-resistant. For sequential treatments with STEEL and other products, a sufficient time period should occur between treatments to allow an appropriate assessment of weed control needs.

Heavy infestations of some broadleaf weeds such as common ragweed and giant ragweed, which germinate deep in the soil and may emerge at various times during the growing season, may require a cultivation or the application of a postemergence herbicide, such as a diphenylether, for season long control.

STEEL must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label. Always follow the more restrictive label limitations and precautions when using tank mixes.

Soil Texture

The application rate of some herbicides which may be tank mixed with STEEL will vary with soil texture. Combination rate tables in this label refer to three soil texture groups: COARSE, MEDIUM, and FINE. The following table lists soil textures included in each of these three groups:

COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE
sands	sandy clay loams*	silty clay loams*
loamy sands	sandy clays	silty clays
sandy loams	loams	clay loams
	silt loams	clays
	silts	

*Sometimes considered transitional soils.

STEEL Plus Additional PROWL 3.3 EC Herbicide Tank Mixture

PROWL 3.3 EC can be tank mixed with STEEL and applied preplant incorporated or preemergence if heavy or difficult to control infestations are anticipated from broadleaf and grass weeds listed in this leaflet. STEEL plus PROWL 3.3 EC must be applied preplant incorporated if shattercane or woolly cupgrass infestations are anticipated. Refer to the PROWL 3.3 EC label "Soybean Special Weeds" section for specific use rates, application methods and application timings based on soil texture and soil organic matter content.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the PROWL 3.3 EC product label.

PROWL 3.3 EC rates are based on 3.3 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

Tank Mixtures with Trifluralin

Trifluralin products (such as TRI-4® HF herbicide) may be tank mixed with STEEL and applied preplant incorporated if heavy or difficult to control infestations are anticipated from broadleaf and grass weeds listed in this label. Refer to the soybean section of the trifluralin product label for specific use rates, application methods, and application timings based on soil texture and soil organic matter content.

Observe all cautions and limitations on the trifluralin product label.

HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS FOR BURNDOWN IN CONSERVATION TILLAGE SYSTEMS

For burndown applications in conservation tillage systems:

- add an adjuvant or a surfactant to the spray mixture, AND
- a nitrogen-based fertilizer at 1-2 qt/acre, or ammonium sulfate (spray grade) at 2.5 lbs/acre
- ensure thorough coverage using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre, with a higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residues
- use appropriate nozzles to ensure thorough coverage
- use ground equipment only.

Adjuvant or Surfactant:
Use either a methylated seed oil concentrate (e.g., SUN-IT II[8]) or a crop oil concentrate at 1 quart per acre, or a nonionic surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25% v/v (1 quart in 100 gallons of spray mixture).

Tank Mixtures with 2,4-D

2,4-D may be used with STEEL alone or in combination with other STEEL tank mixes prior to planting for control of some annual broadleaf weeds. Use the following rates of 2,4-D in tank mixtures with STEEL:

2,4-D Formulation	Rate(lb a.i./A)	Minimum Days Before Planting
Ester	0.5	7
Amine	0.5	15
Ester or Amine	1.0	30

Refer to the 2,4-D label for weeds controlled.

Observe all cautions and limitations on the 2,4-D label.

Tank Mixtures with 2,4-DB

2,4-DB may be used with STEEL alone or in combination with other STEEL tank mixes for control of some annual broadleaf weeds. Refer to the 2,4-DB label for specific use recommendations, rates, and weeds controlled.

Observe all cautions and limitations on the 2,4-DB label.

Tank Mixtures with Touchdown, or Roundup, or Roundup Ultra

When applied early preplant or preemergence, Touchdown, or Roundup, or Roundup Ultra, may be mixed with STEEL for control of weeds common to no-till production. Always include an adjuvant or surfactant, and a nitrogen-based fertilizer or ammonium sulfate (spray grade) in the spray solution. Touchdown, or Roundup, or Roundup Ultra will aid in the burndown of existing weeds, while STEEL controls non-emerged weeds and some emerged weeds.

The rate of Touchdown, Roundup, or Roundup Ultra, for tank mixes with STEEL is the same as the rate of these products when used alone.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the Touchdown, Roundup, or Roundup Ultra product labels.

Tank Mixtures with Gramoxone Extra

Gramoxone Extra, at 1.5 to 2.5 pints per acre, may be used with STEEL alone or in combination with other tank mixes for the control of certain emerged grasses and broadleaf weeds. Use the

2.5 pint rate if weeds are 4 to 6 inches tall. Weeds over 6 inches may not be controlled with this treatment. Apply up to 14 days before, during or immediately after planting.

When Gramoxone Extra is included in a tank mixture, add a nonionic spreader surfactant at a rate of 8 fl. oz. per 100 gallons of spray mixture as the last ingredient in the tank.

Gramoxone Extra will control most annual emerged weeds and suppress many emerged perennials. Refer to the Gramoxone Extra label for specific use recommendations and weeds controlled.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the Gramoxone Extra label.

STEEL FOLLOWED BY ROUNDUP OR ROUNDUP ULTRA (GLYPHOSATE-RESISTANT SOYBEANS ONLY)

STEEL may be applied early preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence to Roundup Ready[4] soybeans for early season weed control and residual activity on broadleaf weeds and grass weeds. If weeds emerge later, Roundup or other glyphosate-containing products may be applied postemergence for weed control. For sequential treatments, a sufficient time period should elapse between treatments to allow an appropriate assessment of weed control needs.

Refer to the Roundup or other glyphosate-containing product labels for specific use recommendations, rates, and weeds controlled.

Observe all precautions and limitations on the Roundup or other glyphosate-containing product labels.

Note: DO NOT apply Roundup or glyphosate-containing products postemergence to non-glyphosate-resistant soybeans.

ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying STEEL in soybeans:

CROP	USE REGIONS 1 AND 2	USE REGION 3
Soybeans	No restrictions	No restrictions
Alfalfa	18 months	18 months
Wheat	4 months	18 months[5]
Barley	11 months	18 months
IMI-CORN®[1] seed hybrids	9.5 months	9.5 months
Field Corn (non IMI-CORN seed hybrids)	9.5 months[4]	18 months[6]
Pop Corn	18 months	26 months
Seed Corn[2]	18 months	26 months
Sweet Corn	18 months	26 months
Edible Beans	11 months	11 months
Peas	18 months	18 months
Grain Sorghum	18 months	18 months
Oats	18 months	18 months
Tobacco	9.5 months	9.5 months
Potatoes	26 months	26 months
Sugar Beets or Red Table Beets[3]	40 months	40 months
All crops not listed elsewhere in the CROP ROTATION GUIDELINE[3]	40 months	40 months

[1] Contact your chemical dealer, seed supplier, or American Cyanamid to obtain information regarding the availability of imidazolinone tolerant (IMI-CORN) field corn hybrids which are adapted to your area.

[2] Several seed companies have tested a wide range of inbreds for sensitivity to STEEL soil residues and have reported good crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, American Cyanamid has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and recommendations regarding the planting of corn grown for seed in fields treated with STEEL. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of American Cyanamid Company, all risks and consequences associated with planting seed corn inbreds into fields treated previously with STEEL shall be assumed by the user.

[3] Following 40 months after a STEEL application, and before planting sugar beets, red table beets, or any crop not listed elsewhere in the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of sugar beets (or the other intended rotational crop) planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, sugar beets (or the other intended rotational crop) may be planted the following year.

If the field is limited to adjust soil pH prior to planting sugar beets (or other rotational crops not listed in the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES), apply the lime at least 12 months prior to planting.

[4] For USE REGION 2 (including Michigan) as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn (non-resistant) may be planted as a rotational crop in the spring of the year following STEEL application unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from two weeks prior to the date of STEEL application through November 15 of the same year).

If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to STEEL and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following a STEEL application.

[5] In Nebraska, east of U.S. 283, south of U.S. 30, and west of U.S. 81; wheat may be planted 4 months after a STEEL application.

[6] For USE REGION 3 as defined in the **USE AREA** section of this label, field corn (non-resistant) may be planted as a rotational crop 18 months following the application of STEEL unless extreme drought conditions develop (less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from two weeks prior to the date of STEEL application through November 15 of the same year).

If the minimum rainfall requirement is not met, only field corn hybrids (IMI-CORN) which possess tolerance or resistance to STEEL and other imidazolinone herbicides may be planted the spring of the year following the 18 month crop rotation period.

Use of STEEL in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT use STEEL other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label.

DO NOT apply STEEL postemergence to soybeans as crop injury may occur.

DO NOT APPLY STEEL OR ITS TANK MIXTURES PREEMERGENCE (AFTER PLANTING) IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

DO NOT use on crops other than soybeans. Crops other than soybeans, such as cotton, corn, grain sorghum, rice and vegetables, may be injured by spray drift or other indirect contact with STEEL.

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for STEEL applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products to these crops.

Apply STEEL prior to July 1 in USE REGION 3, as defined in the USE AREA section of this label.

Use of STEEL in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. For specific recommendations see the ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES.

Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with STEEL, the field may be replanted to soybeans. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. DO NOT APPLY A SECOND TREATMENT OF STEEL.

In the event of a crop loss due to weather, soybeans can be replanted. DO NOT work the soil deeper than 2 inches.

If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil prior to planting winter wheat or barley. The beds should be broken up and the soil mixed with tillage equipment set to cut 4-6 inches deep.

There should be an interval of at least 90 days between an application of STEEL and soybean harvest.

DO NOT graze or feed treated soybean forage, hay or straw to livestock.

Application of products containing chlorimuron ethyl (e.g., Classic, Canopy[3], Concert, Gemini[3], Lorox Plus[3], Preview[3], Pinnacle, Synchrony[3], etc.), imazaquin (e.g., DETAIL®, SCEPTER®, SCEPTER® 70DG, SCEPTER®O.T.®, SQUADRON®, TRI-SCEPT®), imazethapyr (e.g., PURSUIT®, PURSUIT®PLUS EC, etc.), or flumetsulam (e.g., Broadstrike[2]) the same year as labeled rates of STEEL may increase the risk of injury to sensitive rotational crops. Consult labels for recommended uses of these products in combinations.

For additional information regarding the use of STEEL, call telephone no. 800-942-0500.

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[1] Trademarks of BASF Corporation.
[2] Trademarks of DowElanco Company.
[3] Trademarks of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.
[4] Trademarks of Monsanto Agricultural Products Co.
[5] Trademark of Novartis, Inc.
[6] Trademark of Valent Corporation.
[7] Trademarks of Zeneca Inc.
[8] Trademark of Agsco, Inc.

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WEED SCIENTIFIC NAMES

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Alligatorweed	*(Alternanthera philoxeroides)*
Beggarweed, Florida	*(Desmodium tortuosum)*
Bristly Starbur	*(Acanthospermum hispidum)*
Burcucumber	*(Sicyos angulatus)*
Carpetweed	*(Mollugo verticillata)*
Cocklebur, Common	*(Xanthium strumarium)*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*(Acalypha ostryifolia)*
Jimsonweed	*(Datura stramonium)*
Kochia	*(Kochia scoparia)*
Lambsquarters, Common	*(Chenopodium album)*
Mallow, Venice	*(Hibiscus trionum)*
Mexicanweed	*(Caperonia castanifolia)*
Morningglory	
Entireleaf	*(Ipomoea hederacea var. intergriuscula)*
Ivyleaf	*(Ipomoea hederacea)*
Palm Leaf	*(Ipomoea wrightii)*
Pitted	*(Ipomoea lacunosa)*
Smallflower	*(Jacquemontia tamnifolia)*
Tall	*(Ipomoea purpurea)*
Mustard Species	*(Brassica spp.)*
Nightshade, Eastern Black	*(Solanum ptycanthum)*
Pigweed	
Palmer	*(Amaranthus palmeri)*
Redroot	(Amaranthus retroflexus)
Smooth	*(Amaranthus hybridus)*
Spiny	*(Amaranthus spinosus)*
Waterhemp, Tall	*(Amaranthus tuberculatus)*
Poinsettia, Wild	*(Euphorbia heterophylla)*
Puncturevine	*(Tribulus terrestris)*
Purslane	*(Portulaca oleracea)*
Pusley, Florida	*(Richardia scabra)*
Ragweed	
Common	*(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)*
Giant	*(Ambrosia trifida)*
Redweed	*(Melochia corchorifolia)*
Sesbania, hemp	*(Sesbania exaltata)*
Sicklepod	*(Cassia obtusifolia)*
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	*(Sida spinosa)*
Smartweed	
Ladysthumb	*(Polygonum persicaria)*
Pennsylvania	*(Polygonum pensylvanicum)*
Spurge	
Annual	*(Euphorbia spp.)*
Prostrate	*(Euphorbia humistrata)*
Spotted	*(Euphorbia maculata)*
Sunflower, Common	*(Helianthus annuus)*

Texasweed	*(Caperonia palustris)*
Velvetleaf	*(Abutilon theophrasti)*

GRASSES

Barnyardgrass	*(Echinochloa crus-galli)*
Corn, volunteer	*(Zea mays)*
Crabgrass	*(Digitaria spp.)*
Crowfootgrass	*(Dactyloctenium aegyptium)*
Cupgrass, Woolly	*(Eriochloa villosa)*
Foxtail	
Giant	*(Setaria faberi)*
Green	*(Setaria viridis)*
Robust	*(Setaria spp.)*
Yellow	*(Setaria glauca)*
Goosegrass	*(Eleusine indica)*
Johnsongrass, seedling	*(Sorghum halepense)*
Panicum	
Browntop	*(Panicum fasciculatum)*
Fall	*(Panicum dichotomiflorum)*
Texas	*(Panicum texanum)*
Sandbur, Field	*(Cenchrus incertus)*
Shattercane	*(Sorghum bicolor)*
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*(Brachiaria platyphylla)*
Witchgrass	*(Panicum capillare)*

SEDGES

Nutsedge, Yellow	*(Cyperus esculentus)*

CYANAMID

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North America Agricultural Products Division
Crop Protection Products Department
Parsippany, NJ 07054